Equal Rights

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SATURDAY,
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Rosalmira Colomo

Young Mexican Feminist who is assisting the Inter American Commission of Women in its work for Equal Rights.

Equal Rights

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution Number 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929, by SENATOR GERALD P. NYE, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House April 25, 1929, by REPRESENTATIVE FREDERICK W. MAGRADY, Pennsylvania.

Home and Shop

ELSEWHERE in this issue we reprint an article written by Mary V. Robinson for the *United States Daily* of July 26, setting forth the position of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor on the question of women in industry, particularly the relation between the woman worker and her home.

The standards the Women's Bureau sets forth for the woman worker are excellent standards for men as well as for women, except the prohibition of night work. None of them should apply to one sex alone. Certainly it should be left to the adult man or woman to determine for himself or herself whether he or she shall earn his or her living in the night or in the daytime. The main thing with most workers is the opportunity to earn a living with some security in the job. Neither men nor women should be denied the right to seek work at whatever hours of the day they prefer, or the right to hold their jobs if the "boss" wants to transfer them to the night shift.

We wish the United States were sufficiently advanced in humanity and intelligence so that any bureau of the Government concerned with the worker and with the homemaker, or with the relationship between the job and the home, could and would work for both men and women in the job and the home. The official agencies of the Government seem entirely to overlook the fact that practically every home is the joint undertaking of a man and a woman. It is the man's duty and his joy to contribute to the happiness and integrity of the home, just as it is the woman's. Surely homemaking is as much "a brightly shining trust" for men as it is for women. If not, it should be.

The home, as ordinarily conceived for statistical and legal purposes, consists of parents and their children. Surely one parent should have as many rights and as many duties in connection with the children as the other. Surely the father should have such working hours and conditions as will give him time, energy, and freedom to have joy in his children and to contribute to their welfare. So should the mother, and so should she, equally with the father, have the right of guardianship of those children and all the rights and duties the father has in connection with his children.

We who seek Equal Rights have a conception of the home which is infinitely finer and more splendid than those who think of the mother as the only homemaker in the home and think of the father as the only "head" of the home. We dream of a home where two people who love each other set out with equal opportunities, with equal freedom, with equal duties and rights, to make happiness for themselves and their children, each contributing to that happiness in the way that he or she can best contribute, sharing the work and the pleasures.

If the law does not interfere, then the individual man and woman can determine for themselves how each shall contribute to the upkeep of the home. The woman who chooses to do the housekeeping while her husband is the breadwinner will have as much right to do so under Equal Rights as she has now, and at least as much "protection" in that job as she has now. The woman who chooses to employ some one else to do the housekeeping while she contributes to the family income in ways to which she is better suited will not be faced with restrictions and prohibitions which limit her opportunities.

THIS question of the "unity of the home" arose repeatedly in the considerations of the nationality of married women at The Hague. It seems curious to us that men and women who feel that identical nationality for husband and wife is essential to the "unity of the family" cannot see that, if men and women have equal nationality rights, the husband or the wife would have the opportunity to bring about that particular kind of unity by the naturalization of one in the country of the other. It would take a little more time to achieve that unity of nationality than it now does in countries in which the wife's nationality follows that of the husband—but not as much time as it takes to undo the wrongs suffered by women who have forced upon them a nationality they do not want.

Some of those who oppose Equal Rights seem obsessed by the notion that Feminists wish to standardize homes, wish to force women to work outside their homes, wish to force women to manage their property, wish to force women not to acquire the nationality of their husbands. All Feminists seek is for women to have the same rights with men to work for pay, to manage their property, to retain their own nationality. Nobody seeks to make them do any of these things. There will always be ways to avoid independence, even when the Equal Rights Amendment is adopted.

But the right to independence and freedom should not be denied any adult person of sane mind.

Dual Duties of Home and Shop

By Mary V. Robinson,
Director of Public Information, Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor

(*Reprinted from the United States Daily, July* 26, 1930)

UNCLE SAM, when looking into questions pertaining to women workers, keeps one eye on their jobs and one eye on their homes. For the home is the core of the Nation, and woman is the core of the home.

Through his experts in the Women's Bureau he tries to find out not only what the job means to women and what women mean to the job, but what kind of responsibilities the home brings to women and what effect women's outside work has on the home.

Close-up pictures of the family problems of wage-earning women are obtained through visits to their homes by Bureau agents. These personal interviews form an important part of practically every major survey of the Bureau and furnish human interest to color the statistical data gathered from places of employment.

The Women's Bureau is aiming not to draw women into paid jobs, but to safeguard the interests of those cast by circumstances for the role of breadwinners. It is equipped to give information not on how to work out balanced menus, but on how to maintain the right balance between the home and the job; not on the best way to plan a family budget, but on the contributions of women to the family exchequer.

In short, the Bureau is concerned not with the art and domestic science of home making, which come within the scope of another one of Uncle Sam's bureaus, but with the laying and preserving of the corner-stones of the home—women's time, money, energy, and health, all so essential for home building.

Women's time is needed to make the home a success, but often they must take some hours from the domestic domain for the outside job to make the home a possibility. The Women's Bureau aims to keep such remunerative work from encroaching too much on the precious span required for personal pursuits, by advocating the following hour standards for women's employment: A day of not more than eight hours, at least one and one-half days off from the job weekly, no night work.

The great bulk of women wage earners are not trying through outside employment to escape household drudgery, but are performing domestic duties before and after their paid jobs. Of 112,000 women in industry whose living condition was reported upon in seventeen State studies, almost nine-tenths were living at home or with relatives. It is safe to assert that the vast majority of these were entirely or partly responsible for the running of a home.

In urging fair pay for women—a wage based on occupations, not on sex, a minimum rate to cover the cost of living for dependents and not merely for the individual—the Bureau realizes women's financial obligations to home and family. One of its recent bulletins points out that of approximately 60,000 women who reported on their share in family support, more than half each week emptied the whole pay envelope into the family purse. Almost two-fifths more merged part of their earnings with the family income, less than a tenth contributing nothing.

Other Bureau standards designed to guard against undue fatigue and to prevent the breadwinning routine from making too great inroads on women's energies, of such vital importance in the more strictly feminine functions of homemaking and child-bearing, are: Two 10-minute rest periods daily; a clean, well-aired, well-ventilated workroom; a comfortable chair adjusted to worker and job, with elimination of constant standing and constant sitting wherever possible; mechanical devices to prevent unnecessary and repeated lifting of heavy weights.

Further measures urged by the Bureau, essential to the welfare of wage-earning homemakers, are the following recommendations in the name of health and safety: Guarded machinery; protection against industrial poisons; sanitary service facilities, including enough time and a clean, comfortable place for lunch, pure and accessible drinking water with individual cups or sanitary fountains, convenient washing facilities with hot and cold water, soap, and individual towels, standard toilet equipment in the ratio of one installation for every fifteen women, dressing and rest rooms, a carefully supervised first-aid program.

Where work places fail to measure up to such standards women become victims of accident and disease, and the home called on to provide for injured and ill workers is unnecessarily burdened and often menaced with the possible spread of disease.

Many women go outside the home to work in order through their earnings to make living within the home better.

Instinctive with women is the job of homemaking, which most of those classed as wage-earners are not shirking in reality nor prospect, but are either linking with breadwinning activities or looking forward to as a future vocation. Homemaking is for women a brightly shining trust, and the Women's Bureau, through its policies and program, is trying to preserve it from tarnish and rust.

Equality in the Air

OBVIOUSLY absurd and discriminatory rules for the woman's air derbies from California to the air races in Chicago and from the east coast to Chicago, and the constant reference to them as "ladybirds," have caused five of America's best-known airwomen to issue a joint statement denying the ballyhooed announcements that they would compete in either derby.

The statement was signed by Louise Thaden, winner of the 1929 woman's air derby in the high-powered plane division and mother of a new, 3-weeks old, air-minded baby, a probable future rival for Colonel and Mrs. Lindberghs' "Eaglet," Blanche Noyes, Amelia Earhart, trans-Atlantic flier, Ruth Nichols, and Elinor Smith, holder of the woman's altitude record.

One of the principal reasons for their refusal to enter the race is the rule prohibiting heavy and high-powered aeroplanes. Miss Earhart, Mrs. Noyes, Miss Smith, and Miss Nichols all own heavy planes, and cannot afford to acquire others even if they wished "to go back to planes of the 'puddle jumper' class." Miss Thaden's best excuse is her baby, which, she says, will soon learn to use an aeroplane as a cradle when she can fly again.

Another plan of the derby, which has been protested against by many fliers, is the announcement that the women fliers will be followed by two army planes and a flight surgeon. Certainly women have proven their ability to fly and fly well. A hospital plane trailer seems somewhat superfluous.

And final disgust was register at the time limit of eight days allowed for the trip from California to Chicago. One woman flier, who holds the highest type of license issued by the Department of Commerce and doesn't in the least relish being called a "ladybird", said, "You could almost make the trip in a covered wagon or on roller skates in that time, so to call it an airplane 'race' is rather ridiculous."

The derbies are planned to precede the national air races at Chicago, August 23 to September 1.

Apparently man and woman's mastery of the air has only added another element and territory in which Equal Rights must be sought.

A Feminist Reads the Newspaper

By Frances Keipel

THIS morning we made the resolve to read the newspapers with the thought uppermost in our mind that we believe in Equal Rights as between men and women, and also, please remember, as between boys and girls.

One of the first things we notice is the announcement of a Children's Jubilee, as follows:

1. For boys 10 to 14 years:
   Three-legged race, 75 yards.
2. For girls 10 to 14 years:
   Three-legged race, 50 yards.
3. For boys 6 to 10 years:
   Three-legged race, 40 yards.
4. For girls 6 to 10 years:
   Three-legged race, 30 yards.

Evidently girls are not supposed to be able to run as far as boys of the same age. Instead of two boys or two girls taking part in a three-legged race, why not have a boy and a girl and advertise a three-legged race for children?

Our family newspaper always has a Birthday Bulletin. Photographs of four or five prominent citizens are shown daily. For years we have been watching to see if a woman's picture would be published. Once we were rewarded with a likeness of Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, wife of a former Mayor of Philadelphia. Mrs. Blankenburg is often called "The Grand Old Lady of Pennsylvania." She is in her eighties, and is loved by everybody. We really think she should be awarded the $10,000 prize which is given annually in Philadelphia—but the award is always given to some man.

But the point is this: there were photographs of thousands of men prominent in the life of the city, and only one of a prominent and honored woman.

Then there is one page in our paper headed "Notes of Feminine Consequence." On this page is a recipe for lemon syrup, raspberry Bavarian cream, dinner menus, etc. Marriage licenses issued are also on this page. One lonely joke completes the page as follows:

> Lady (in beauty parlor): "Here, maid, arrange my hair for me and I'll be back for it in an hour."—*Reserve Red Cat.*

The following page is entitled "For Women's Delectation." Here we have a silhouette from Paris, and a short article on "Can a Woman Keep a Secret?"

A striking headline held our attention: "For Wives Only." It proved to be only an advertisement for a washing-machine.

Another headline read: "Don't kill your wife; let us do the dirty work." This proved to be another advertisement for a washing-machine.

Among "Boarders Wanted" we found: "Boarders, Men, twelve dollars per week. Women, nine dollars per week." Either women are not supposed to eat as much as men, or they are not supposed to have enough money to pay the same board.

Liberty, justice, equality is the motto of one who finds many inequalities in the public press.

It may be necessary in the near future for us to have our own daily newspaper, giving the Feminist's point of view.

Our task is to mold public opinion, so that Equal Rights will become a state of mind, and liberty, justice, equality will prevail throughout the whole wide world.

National Woman's Party Singer

MRS. AMY ALBIA BUSTIN, member of the National Woman's Party and charming English singer who has appeared many times on programs at Headquarters, remembers, as a very small child in London, following Mrs. Pankhurst from the Strand to the Embankment, and being put to bed as a punishment for her audacity when she returned home. But the punishment did not erase the vivid picture of the crusader in a black velvet cloak on a great white horse from the child's mind, and Mrs. Bustin says, she thinks her Feministic views were born then.

Now after seven years in Washington, Mrs. Bustin considers the National Capital her home. Only about five months of her time, since she came to this country from England, have been spent away from that city.

Mrs. Bustin, a dramatic soprano, was a pupil of Professor Gormand of Liverpool, who was, in turn, the favorite pupil of the great Fantley. Before coming to this country, she was a member of the Sunday League, an organization very much like Roxy's in this country, she says, which gave splendid concerts. She also appeared in the "Bohemian Girl" at Great Yarmouth, England.

Mrs. Bustin has been the soloist at a number of churches since coming to Washington, particularly at the Church of Our Saviour in Brookland, and Unity on Eye Street. However, her activities in the National Capital have not been confined to music. She is well known for her charitable work among children, being connected with the Florence Crittenden Home and working with the Juvenile Court of Hyattsville.

She hopes to open a studio in Washington next winter and to take more pupils than she does at present. Her most recent appearance at the National Woman's Party Headquarters was on Sunday, July 20, when she gave a delightful group of five songs. She will probably appear again on the winter programs.

England's Woman Visiting Carpenter

CHARLOTTE TANNER is probably the only woman in England who is a working carpenter. According to the *Christian Science Monitor,* she has plied her trade very successfully for eight years.

Carpentry has always been her hobby she says, in explaining her choice of a rather unusual occupation. "I became interested when a child," she adds. "My father used to make all our toys. My mother, too, was good at carpentry and quite at home in handling tools. When we were children there was on Grandfather's estate, a carpenter's shop with an expert carpenter, and from this workshop I could not be kept away. The carpenter did not mind, as he soon found out that I was quick with my hands and did not spoil the tools.

"I went in for wood carving, too, and made a chair at 16." Miss Tanner explains that she had found a panel of beautiful old embossed leather "lying about" and, hating to throw it away, she made a high-backed, carved chair to fit the leather, which is set in the back.

After strenuous war work, Miss Tanner found herself at home with nothing to do and was "bored stiff." A friend in London offered her a home if she would find something to do. Miss Tanner declared she could do nothing except with her hands. "Well, why not?" replied the friend, and straightway they had 500 cards printed saying that Miss Tanner was "a visiting carpenter."

Miss Tanner's friend had an enormous number of other friends to whom she faithfully presented the little business cards and the "visiting carpenter's" business was born, grew quickly, and, in about

a year, was "a big business." "People I work for always come back, and now I have 150 people on my books," Miss Tanner says.

Her first job was helping a customer and her maid make chair covers, a task she had never done or thought of doing before. Since then she has upholstered many chairs and recently covered a whole suite in cowhide, although she has never learned "how to upholster," and uses only common sense.

Miss Tanner, at present, has no assistants and does all of her own work. Occasionally she requisitions the services of an expert cabinet maker to repair old things that require special knowledge or greater physical strength to handle than she possesses. But business is never slack for her and she often works late at night, maintaining that she loves her work.

She saves a great deal of furniture because she will mend things which shops would not undertake or for which they would charge so much that people would not have them repaired. She also helps people move into new homes where there are odds and ends of carpentering to be done "and it is helpful to have someone on the spot to do them."

One of the principal compensations for her work is the great number of friends she makes. She often stays a week or two in the country with a client when she has a long and difficult job to do, such as a recent order to re-spring the bottoms of forty chairs, and then cover them.

She has never taken a pupil, though frequently asked to, perhaps because "visiting carpenter" is an exacting occupation requiring unusual and varied qualifications.

London, on the Good Will Tour

LONDON lavished hospitality on the American business women who visited that city on the third annual Good-Will Tour of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, according to cable advices from Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman of Richmond, Virginia, leader of the tour. A tea at Viscountess Astor's estate, Cliveden, large receptions by the Provisional, Alpha, and Forum clubs, and many other similar entertainments made their stay interesting.

Congresswoman Ruth Bryan Owen, a member of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, who chanced to be in London simultaneously with the Good-Will Tour group, was honorary guest at several of these functions, and spoke at a reception at the Forum Club, at which 150 women, representing the largest women's clubs in London, were present.

Viscountess Astor and MacKenzie Edwards, honorary secretary of the Langbourne Club, also delivered formal addresses while greetings were brought from the various London clubs, Helen Fraser speaking for the Alpha Club, Caroline Haslett for the Provisional Club, Miss Leviansky for the 1919 Club, Mrs. Flora Drummond for the Lyceum Club, Mrs. F. K. Nutter for the Soroptimist Club of Central London, Miss E. A. Moynihan for the Federation of Women Civil Servants, Mrs. Elisabeth Abbott for the Open Door Council. Mrs. Bowman, the leader of the tour, and Ruth Rich of New York City, its publicity director, who is field secretary for the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, were enthusiastically received when they spoke on the work of the Federation and what business women in American are accomplishing.

Two large luncheons were given for the group during its stay in London, one by the Alpha and one by the Langbourne Club. Mrs. Bowman and Miss Rich spoke at the former and Miss Rich and Mrs. Verna Huber, president of the Illinois State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, only woman directory publisher in the world, at the latter.

Dividing into three groups for a large dinner at the 1919 Club, the party assembled after dinner to hear an address by Sir Barry Jackson on "The Shakespeare Revival in Modern Dress." Here Mrs. Bowman again addressed an audience of 200, speaking among other subjects, on what women lawyers have accomplished in the United States.

As a return for some of the courtesies extended to them, the Good-Will Tour members entertained their British friends at tea at the American Woman's Club. Sir Stanley Reed spoke on India. Miss Fraser gave an address in which she emphatically supported an international federation of business and professional women. The affair was given an international aspect through the presence of Mrs. Doris Close of Australia and Caroline Hughes of Ireland.

Press Comment

Red Tape in Baltimore

From the Evening News, Portland, Me., July 17, 1930.

THE *Baltimore Sun* is stirred at the outrageous treatment accorded by the United States Government to a woman of that city who is American born of American parentage, wife of an American citizen, and mother of six American-born children who "by some legerdemain of government" was made out to be a Canadian. To permit her naturalization she has been compelled to go to Canada with her children, there to secure a passport with a Canadian visa, and all because at one time she had lived in Canada. The facts proving her to be as much American as it is possible to be were not disputed. But she had to sacrifice comfort and convenience, and to spend money merely to comply with some flummery of red tape.

Unfortunately this incident may be paralleled in many departments of government. It is common knowledge that in the pension, the insurance, and the income tax departments efficiency is frequently non-existent. Red tape from time immemorial has been the curse of government procedure. Inconvenience to the individual is not the worst feature. As the *Sun* points out, respect for law as law is greatly decreased, and willingness to practice deception encouraged. Ideal government would allow to some official power to overrule regulation procedure involving such idiocy as that illustrated in the case of the Baltimore woman. Otherwise a premium is put on deceit.

Evidently the provisions of the Cable Act correcting gross discriminations against women American citizens do not go far enough. They should be extended until such an outrage as that in Baltimore is impossible.

Equal Rights Shrine

From the Herald-Tribune, New York, N. Y., July 20, 1930.

WATERLOO, N. Y., July 19 (A.P.).—The palatial old Hunt mansion wherein was prepared in 1848 one of the earliest of women's declarations of independence may be preserved as a national shrine and a cradle of women's rights if efforts to interest Feminist leaders bear fruit.

The house is just inside the village lines on State highway 5 and is practically the same, both as to exterior and interior, as when women's convention plans were laid and resolutions prepared within its halls. The rooms are finished in hardwood, the walls are of hardened brick, and there are four huge pillars in front. Seven years ago, during the seventy-fifth anniversary women's rights convention, an effort was made to purchase the structure.

The owner, Clifford L. Beare, then re-

fused to consider selling it. However, it is now understood to be on the market. Mr. Beare had acquired it from the heirs of the late Richard P. Hunt, who once owned many acres of land hereabouts and kept many slaves. He founded and was first president of the Waterloo Woolen Manufacturing Company, now the Waterloo Mills, Inc.

Jane C. Master Hunt, his third wife, and Mary Ann McClintock, wife of a Waterloo druggist of those days, were the leaders in the women's rights convention movement, assisted by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, of Seneca Falls; Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, and Martha C. Wright, of Auburn. Calling at her home Mrs. McClintock and the other women, also Frederick Douglass, a learned Rochester Negro preacher, often a visitor there, Mrs. Hunt presented a formal summons to the convention. This call was published in The *Seneca County Courier* July 14, 1848, five days before the convention took place, and was signed by Mrs. Hunt and the women she had summoned to her.

During the convention and at subsequent meetings there were numerous and prolonged discussions of problems of the day, including woman suffrage, antislavery, temperance, and dress reform. The house became immortalized throughout western and central New York.

Jane C. Master Hunt was born here on June 6, 1812, and died here on November 28, 1889. George Hunt, a grandson of the original owner, occupied the house for a time before selling it to Mr. Beare.

Trudy's Feminism

By Heywood Broun, Daily News, Washington, D. C., July 30, 1930.

GERTRUDE EDERLE is a swimming teacher now in a boardwalk pool at Rye, New York. Her hearing is very bad, and she says not much of the money which was earned in her vaudeville tour came to her. Four years ago she swam the English Channel, and now she thinks, "It wasn't worth it."

If it is true that the long battle with the Channel tides cost this young girl her hearing, the price she paid was a heavy one. And there can be little doubt that the noisy tumult which greeted her when she returned has died down to a whisper. The public has all but forgotten her.

And yet I still think it was a fine achievement and by no means a useless one. Miss Ederle may have done less for herself than she had hoped, but something in human relations was definitely changed when she fought and conquered Channel water.

Generally speaking, all kinds of endurance contests seem to me both cruel and silly. As far as I'm concerned, every tree sitter can remain aloft indefinitely without arousing either interest or enthusiasm from me. But the Channel has a certain dignity as a perpetual and abiding challenge to mankind's prowess. It has dared the hopes of emperors and washed away whole chapters out of history. Bleriot's airplane flight from France to England was, in its way, as thrilling an episode in aviation as Col. Lindbergh's hop to Paris. It marked a new step in the growing mastery of man over a turbulent and ancient foe.

Possibly I sentimentalize too much in feeling that Gertrude Ederle did more than conquer a robust and unfriendly body of water. It seemed to me then, even as it does now, the final and complete answer to the Victorian concept of woman's place in the world. Though her time was later lowered by several competitors, Gertrude Ederle not only effected a crossing but beat the best previous time ever made by anybody in this classic swim.

Even though the record was of short duration, it sufficed to stand as a full and complete answer to all who contended that existence must be organized inevitably and forever upon a notion which divided humankind into sturdy oaks and clinging vines.

Miss Ederle was and is a woman of extraordinary physical power. The fact that she swam the Channel did not in any scientific sense prove that such a jaunt was in the power of every determined female. Or, for that matter, that the Channel could be pushed in the face by every man. Still, in some subtle sense she did soften up that harsh strip of water. The knockout blow which she delivered abated to some extent the straits' grim reputation. Others, following after, could hearten themselves when weary by saying: "But, of course, it can be done. She did it." * * * *

It is entirely possible that the young woman herself never gave much thought to the fact that she took on a symbolic significance when she plunged into the gray water. There may have been no notion in her head that when she reached the other side the status of all women in the world would be raised by several notches. Indeed, her approach to the fearful task seems to have been entirely feminine—and I mean feminine in the old-fashioned sense. Gertrude Ederle says that the thing which buoyed her up throughout the ordeal was a popular song by now forgotten. When she began to feel exhausted she hummed "Let Me Call You Sweetheart."

Possibly it may seem a little presumptuous to say that the motives and even the personality of Gertrude Ederle are not particularly important. After all, it was she who did the kicking and reaching. But I mean that the thing which matters is the fact that a woman swam the English Channel. Just which woman is somewhat less momentous. In saying that the feat is forgotten I refer only to the fact that it is no longer uppermost in the public mind. The fact itself cannot be forgotten. It is stored away for future reference.

It plays its part in situations which arise concerning problems of "Could a woman do this job?" "Is this a responsibility to be intrusted to the weaker vessel?"

Possibly Trudy is not a Feminist at all, but her achievement was feministic, for all that. Mr. Ibsen's Nora once slammed a door, and the echo sounded 'round the world. Gertrude Ederle opened one, and I feel sure that even yet there must come to her faintly down the wind some murmur of the shout which will not die—the shout of "Atta girl!"

Women in Business

From the Evening News, Albany, N. Y., July 10, 1930.

MARTHA L. CONNOLE, attorney, addressing the directors of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at Chicago, declared that woman has not entered the business world because she wants to, but because she has been "kicked" into it. She intimates that women have taken up business and the professions because men have "fallen down on the job of providing for their support."

Being a man we cannot agree with her. Woman has not been kicked into the business world. She has not entered because man has fallen down on the job of providing for her. She is in it because she wants to be. For many centuries women have been rebels. They have not wanted to be dependent on man altogether. That feeling of dependence rankled. There were times when the grandmothers who asked the grandfathers for a dollar wished they did not have to. They wanted money of their own. They wanted to be free. They wanted to be equal with men in the world. So they went out and earned money. Maybe necessity forced some of them, but necessity did not drive the great rank and file of women into business.

Perhaps they wanted to contribute to the family support. Perhaps they wanted more money and more luxuries than the husbands or fathers could give them, but more than that they wanted the satisfaction of proving themselves capable of contending with the problems of the world.

They have proved it.

Miss Connole says that chivalry is dead because men now recognize women as real

competitors. It is not dead, but if there is less of it, the reason is that women themselves did not want chivalry. They wanted equality, and there is no reason why they should not have it. But men have not kicked women into the business world.

Labor Conference

From Time and Tide, London, England, June 28, 1930.

GENEVA has been specializing at the International Labor Office Conference this year in sectional divisions. The framers of its constitution probably realized how the common interests of governments or workers would cut across national divisions, and propagandists for the League have applauded their wisdom. From the beginning the workers' representatives from the various countries have always stood solidly together. This year the employers' representatives have maintained solidarity on the question of hours in coal mines. Last Friday they withdrew altogether from the committee, and refused to return until the question came up before the full conference. Another instance of common interests causing different nations to unite has been afforded by the Forced Labor Convention. The Portuguese and French Governments have united in brotherly love to block all its more progressive clauses, but here they have found the British Government an honorable heretic. Divided opinion has greeted the proposals to revise the Night Work Convention for women, owing chiefly to the admirable propaganda and lobbying done by the Open Door International, which stands for equal conditions between men and women workers, and which is, therefore, asking for the abolition of the prohibitions against women.

Feminist Notes

More Discriminations

THE Austrian Woman's Party, led by its chief, Marianne Hainisch, a member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, is fighting the recently announced policy of the Austrian Judicial Association, prohibiting women from the benches of the nation's tribunals.

The women argue that they are as well qualified as men for these positions when they have completed legal education and have practiced as attorneys, and say that women, as well as men, can render just verdicts and guarantee fair trials.

Commenting on this situation, the Washington *Star* quotes a Vienna paper, *Neues Wiener Tagblatt:*

"Judges who are women might be expected to have more sympathy for litigants of their own sex, but it is time that sex should be relieved of some of the discriminations made against them, even unconsciously and unintentionally, by male judges. A woman's decisions will not be less valuable because pervaded with something of mercy and compassion as well as of expediency."

It states also that in some cases, such as divorces or concerning the care or disposition of children, women are wiser arbiters than men, "possessing as they do a far more intimate knowledge and understanding of how best the interests of women and children, too often weaker parties under the law, may be preserved."

Margaret Whittemore helped to organize the Woman's Party in Vienna.

Professors

THREE more women have been raised to full professorship on the faculty of the University of Chicago. This brings the total of women professors to eight,—among 192 men.

The new professors are Dr. Edith Rickert, professor of English; Dr. Lydia J. Roberts, professor and chairman of the Department of Home Economics; and Gertrude Dudley, professor of Physical Culture.

Celebrating Suffrage in Iceland

FIFTEEN years ago equal suffrage was granted to the women of Iceland, says *The Modern Hospital.* In honor of this event the Icelandic women established a fund to build a State hospital that would provide a complete education for the medical profession as well as for nurses and midwives.

This year, the thousandth anniversary of the founding of the Parliament of Iceland, will see the hospital completed and ready for use. It stands in the city of Reykjavi. The announcement of the opening of the new hospital is made by the secretary of the International Council of Nurses.

Hitherto the nurses of Iceland have taken part of their training in the various hospitals of that country and the rest in Denmark and Norway, since Icelandic hospitals have not offered sufficient practical experience in nurse training.

The Icelandic Nurses' Association has been advising on all the arrangements with regard to the new hospital, and has had some difficulty in getting a three years' course accepted. Some of the more prominent citizens felt that Iceland could not afford more than two years' training for its nurses.

In the Wrong Direction

THINGS are going backwards in Argentina, at least as far as women's rights are concerned. President Irigoyen has, through his Federal Electoral Board, annulled the provincial law enacted in 1927 giving women in the Province of San Juan the right to vote.

San Juan was the only province in all Argentina which might boast of woman suffrage.

In issuing the decree annulling the provincial law, the Electoral Board stated that the law contravened the Federal Constitution and pointed out that neither the National Constitution nor the laws of Congress concede Argentine women political rights.

Her Motor Went Dead

WHILE women fliers seek adult treatment in the proposed air derbies to Chicago, Harriet E. Sackett in Washington, D. C., proceeds to prove that a woman is as cool and calm and collected as a man when caught with a dead motor 3,000 feet in the air.

Miss Sackett was putting her plane through the necessary trials to obtain a private pilot's license at the Washington Airport when she was caught in that perilous situation. She brought her machine down to a safe landing with a "dead stick." When the motor went dead, she sent the ship gently into a spiral, circled over the airport, and maneuvered expertly to get into the field for a three-point landing.

Alva Sole, president of the Air Legion which taught Miss Sackett to fly, said: "It was one of the most beautiful exhibitions of nerve and skill in flying I have ever seen."

Miss Sackett was modest about her achievement, saying only, "It was all I could do. They taught me how to fly and I brought the ship in according to instructions. That was all there was to it."

And officials in charge of the air derby want to send a hospital plane after the women fliers!

Polish Jury Service

WOMEN of Poland are making a concerted fight to get women on court juries, according to a press dispatch from Warsaw.

At present jury courts exist only in that part of Poland which was in Austria before the World War, but there is a bill pending which would introduce the jury system all over the country. However, this bill would exclude women from service.

Turk Taxi-Driver

MOUAMER HANOUM, 18-year-old Turkish girl who wanted to be the first woman chauffeur in Turkey, has achieved her ambition and is now driving her taxi in Constantinople.

Women Everywhere

SPEAKING of her own reaction and that of other delegates from the United States to the Sixth Pan American Child Congress at Lima, Peru, in July, Katherine Lenroot, assistant to the chief of the Children's Bureau, said:

"As we met the women who are endeavoring to secure better protection for mothers and infants, wider educational opportunities, and greater vocational and professional opportunities for both boys and girls, we were greatly impressed with the fact that the needs of mothers and children are essentially the same everywhere, whatever differences may arise from geographic location, race, history, or economic or social conditions, and that women everywhere are coming more and more to realize that they cannot adequately protect their own children, or help the children of less fortunate mothers, unless they concern themselves, not only with the efficient management of their own home, but also with civic matters and general social conditions."

Maternity care and child welfare and hygiene developed into one of the principal subjects of the Congress. Juvenile courts, education, and general social hygiene were also fully discussed.

Protest Martha's Removal

THE removal of the 4-cent Martha Washington stamp, the only regular United States postage stamp honoring a woman, to make way for William Howard Taft, has met with widespread disapproval and protest among women, which may have interesting results.

Postoffice officials have received many protests and state that they will give them due consideration. Although they see no possibility of Martha's reinstatement on a regular stamp issue, they may honor her on the prospective issue of Washington bicentennial stamps for 1932. These bicentennial stamps will be commemorative ones of a limited issue. Two other women have been honored on such stamps, Pocahontas and Queen Isabella of Spain.

So, because women think her as important as her famous husband, the first "first lady of the land" may again appear in her cap and fichu on bright colored stamps.

He Probably Owns the House!

MR. JACOB C. KELLY of Providence, Rhode Island, has been separated from his wife for seven years. He continues, however, to live in a house she owns and refuses to pay rent. She brought trespass and ejectment proceedings against him. Judge Herbert L. Carpenter upheld Dr. Kelly's right to live in his wife's house without paying rent, saying that the Rhode Island law is not broad enough to allow Mrs. Kelly to sue her husband in this instance, according to the *Associated Press.*

Woman Wins

MRS. ELIZABETH BETHUNE CAMPBELL, an American and the first woman to appear as counsel before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London, won her case.

The case concerned the accounts of the estate of her mother, Lady Howland of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Mrs. Campbell returned to her Boston home with her husband and two children shortly after the favorable judgment was returned.

Kill-joys' Competition

ACCORDING to the Paris correspondent of the *Observer,* the disapearance of the Quartier Latin's traditional gaiety is partly due to the presence of women students.

Complete kill-joys, they have tamed the former wildness of the men, and have, through the competition which they furnish, forced the masculine students to work harder in order to keep their place in the sun. "Thus," says the *Observer,* "they have little time or inclination for gaiety and romantic adventures and indiscretions."

Wife Can't Work in France

NELSON MORRIS, a rich Chicagoan, does not want his wife to work. His wife is an actress, Jane Aubert. Twice European courts have granted Mr. Morris an injunction obliging Mlle. Aubert to cancel her theatrical engagements. French and Swiss courts have both authorized this injustice to the French wife of an American citizen, according to the *United Press,* which comments that French law forbids a wife to work unless her husband consents. If the Equal Rights Treaty were adopted and in effect, Mlle. Aubert would be free to work.

First Elder

SARAH E. DICKSON was recently unanimously elected an elder in the Wauwatosa (Wisconsin) Presbyterian Church, and so became the first woman elder in the history of Presbyterianism.

Her election followed closely after a constitutional declaration by the General Assembly of the church in national convention at Cincinnati that women would be eligible to that office in the future.

Trade Education

ACCORDING to the *Associated Press,* Cuba's first technical school for women, which will train them for industrial employment, will be ready for opening within eight months.

Young and Spunky

LIZZIE MEADOWS, 19 years old, is Britain's youngest woman skipper. She runs a barge in the Grand Junction Canal and is said to handle it like a veteran.

A cripple since childhood, an orphan since 16, she has brought up a younger brother and sister and made her own way.

Runs Exchequer

ACCORDING to *The Vote,* Barbara Yakovleva, officially known as "The People's Commissary for Finance" in Russia, is the only woman Chancellor of the Exchequer in the world.

She was a student in natural science at Moscow University, later taking active part in the Revolution. In 1921 she was appointed Assistant-Commissary for Education for the Russian Socialist Federation of Soviet Republics, which post she held until the appointment to her present office.

News From the Field

Headquarter Improvements

UNDER the supervision of Mrs. John Winters Brannan, chairman of the Remodeling and House Furnishing Committee, the Alva Belmont House is undergoing some necessary and splendid improvements. Windows are being cut into the basement rooms making sunny, light office room, and the unsightly shed in the garden will be removed to make way for a lovely balcony with access through graceful French doors into the upper room intended for the library. All of these improvements have been planned for some time and are made at the express request of Mrs. Belmont.

MRS. HELEN ARCHDALE of England, a member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, has presented headquarters with a beautiful picture of the Pankhurst Memorial. The picture will probably appear on the cover of a later issue of EQUAL RIGHTS.

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